Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# *REVIEWS*

*Note on the Geology of Gough Island.* By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE. *Notes on the Petrology of Gough Island.* By R. CAMPBELL. (Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, session 1905–06; Vol. XVI, No. 6, pp. 258–66. Edinburgh, 1907.)

This island is a peak in lat. 40° 20′ S., long. 9° 56′ W. composed of rizontal basalts, trachytes, trachy-dolerites, and tuffs. The island is circled by wave-cut cliffs over which the streams cascade into the sea.

C. W. W.

*ontana Coal and Lignite Deposits.* By JESSE PERRY ROWE. (Bulletin No. 37, University of Montana, Geological Series No. 2. Pp. 82, 26 plates. Missoula, Mont., 1906.)

Coal occurs in the Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary. The workable ıl is limited to the Cretaceous and is both lignitic and bituminous. ining is carried on to supply the local demand only, most of the coal ing used in connection with smelting and other industries. In 1904 the te produced about 1,500,000 tons of coal and lignite, valued at about ,450,000. The annual output of coke is about 57,000 tons.

C. W. W.

*ological Survey of Michigan, Annual Report, 1904.* Including a geological map of Michigan. Pp. 182, 16 plates. Lansing, Mich., 1905.

Contents: "Failure of Wells along the Lower Huron River, Michigan, 1904," by Myron L. Fuller; "A Geological Reconnaissance along the rth Shores of Lake Huron and Michigan," by Israel C. Russell; "Sixth nual Report of the State Geologist," by Alfred C. Lane.

C. W. W.

*va Geological Survey (Vol. XV, Annual Report, 1904).* By FRANK A. WILDER, State Geologist, Des Moines, 1905.

Contains: "Statistics of Mineral Production for 1904;" "Cement and nent Materials of Iowa," by Edwin C. Eckel and H. F. Bain; and orts on the geology of seven counties. C. W. W.

*Maryland Geological Survey*, Vol. V, 1905. By WILLIAM BULLOCH CLARK, State Geologist. Baltimore, 1905.

Contains reports on magnetic observations, county boundaries, highways, coals, coal formations and their correlation, coal mines, and on the chemical and heat-producing properties of Maryland coals.

---

*The Configuration of the Rock Floor of Greater New York.* By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS. (Bulletin No. 270, U. S. Geological Survey. Pp. 96, 5 plates. Washington, D. C., 1905.)

This paper is a record of existing data on the form of the rock surface of New York. The waterways about Manhattan Island are described as steep rock canyons 200 to 300 feet deep, partially filled with drift. The main lineament of the rock topography is assigned to faulting.

C. W. W.

---

*Tertiary and Quarternary Pectens of California.* By RALPH ARNOLD. (U. S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 47. Pp. 264, 53 plates. Washington, D. C., 1906.)

This paper is a monograph of the California fossil Pectens, and contains also descriptions of Pectens from other localities on the Pacific Coast, with a summary of California Marine Tertiary paleontology.

C. W. W.

---

*Cretaceous Section in the Moose Mountains District, Southern Alberta.* By D. B. DOWLING. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. XVII, pp. 295–302. 1906.)

The formations described are: the Kootanie, Dakota, Colorado, Eagle, Claggett, Judith River (Belly River), Bearpaw (Pierre), and Edmonton (Saint Mary River). A fuller report will be made by Mr. D. D. Cairnes.

C. W. W.

---

*Status of the Mesozoic Floras of the United States.* By LESTER F. WARD, with the collaboration of WILLIAM M. FONTAINE, ARTHUR BIBBINS, and G. R. WIELAND. Second Paper. (U. S. Geological Survey, Monographs, Vol. XLVIII. Part I, text, 616 pp.; Part II, 119 plates. Washington, D. C., 1905.)

This report contains descriptions of the Triassic flora of Arizona; the Jurassic floras of Oregon, Alaska, California, Montana and Wyoming;